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Select Poetry.

HYMN OF TRUST.

BY O. W. HOLMES.

O Love Divine, that stooped to share
Our sharpest pang, our bitterest tear,
On Thee we cast each earthborn care,
We smile at care while thou art near!

Though long the weary day we tread,
And sorrow crowns each lingering year,
No path we shun, no darkness dread,
Our hearts are still whispering, Thou art near!

When drooping pleasure turns to grief,
And trembling faith is changed to fear,
The murmuring wind, the quivering leaf
Shall softly tell us, Thou art near!

On Thee we fling our burdening woe,
O Love Divine, forever dear,
Content to suffer, while we know,
Living and dying, Thou art near!

An Interesting Sketch.

[From the Lancaster Inquirer.]

LABOR AND CONTENTMENT.

BY JAMES FONDA.

"Oh while ye feel 'tis hard to toil
And labor all day through,
Remember it is harder still
To have no work to do."

Labor has been the lot of the human family since the fall of Adam. The decree has gone forth to the four quarters of the globe that man must labor and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. To some it may appear hard that they should toil all their days; yet, it is well we should have physical labor, as it improves our health, employs our mind, and prepares us for the rest beyond the grave.

As the tempest lost mariner who struggles manfully with the raging element, hails with a beating heart the haven of rest, and rejoices in that rest in proportion to the exertion it cost him to gain it. Then fellow laborer whether at the sacred desk, the anvil, or in the field—wherever you may stand, girt thine armor on and faint not, for he who runs will win the prize—

"We were not meant to plod along the earth,
Strange to ourselves, and to our fellows strange;
We were not meant to struggle from our birth,
To skulk and creep, and in mean pathways range—
Act with stern truth, large faith, due loving will,
Up and be doing, God is with us still."

How many we see who, instead of manfully braving the storm of adversity, stop to murmur at their low estate, and spend their life in sighing for wealth and bewailing the fate that made one man rich and the other poor. The golden coffer and a useless life, they look upon as the meed of their desires, forgetful of the poet's beauteous strains:

"Whom call we gay? that honor has been long
The boast of mere pretenders to the name;
The innocent are gay—the lark is gay,
That dons his feathers, saturate with dew,
Beneath the rosy clouds, while yet the beams
Of day-spring overshot his humble rest.
The peasant, too, a witness of his song,
Himself a songster is as gay as he;
But save me from the gayety of those
Whose headaches nail them to a noon-day bed;
And save me too from theirs, whose haggard eyes,
Flase desperation and betray their pangs,
For property stripped off by cruel chance;
From gayety that fills the bones with pain,
The mouth with blasphemy, the heart with woe."

Riches though regarded as the means of enabling the possessor to live in elegance and luxury and even in voluptuousness, cannot creat happiness; the appetite soon becomes satiated, the senses are weakened, disease comes on, and the millionairs, amidst all his wealth, lives only in splendid misery. Distinction has more pain than pleasure, it is envious distrustful and jealous. Power when possessed demands busy watchfulness to keep it, and if lost is the cause of the most acute pain.

Wealth, power and distinction are not the promoters of happiness. But happiness will be found in the knowledge and obedience to the laws of nature, which create health both physical and spiritual. It will be found in obeying the propensity to act in some one of the many vocations that surround us, and which tends to secure our self-respect and peace of mind, and tends also to the common good. Yet even in that there may be found sorrows and trials, but we should remember that the thunder cloud that throws a gloom over the earth, will soon pass away, and the sun above shine forth as bright as ever—

After winter comes the summer, after night returns the day;
After storm, the calm returning, drives the threatening clouds away.

The farmer sows his seeds, and when the harverst comes he goes forth to reap, and behold his crops have failed, yet he does not despair; he sows again and again—is disappointed, yet he is not discouraged—he hopes on, and sows again and going forth he finds ample returns for his labor. The clergyman who day after day, and month after month, warns the impenitent to flee from eternal misery, sees the same hearers, hardening their hearts still he hopes, and at length finds the sinner has yielded to divine grace.

Whether a man is a merchant, a mechanic or a farmer, he will find that loss as well as gain, trouble as well as pleasure, will attend his steps—there is trouble for all both rich and poor; it heralds our approach in the world, it meets us at the threshold of life, and dogs us on our journey through, yet it is our duty to fight against it, nor is the effort without its reward. The seaman loves the lark that nobly braves the hurricane, and proudly out-rides the storm, and Heaven loves as well as helps those who help themselves.

When the Crucified ascended to his Father, his Disciples stood gazing upward with vacant looks until aroused by angelic voices saying, "ye men of Gallilee, why stand ye here gazing afar in the heavens?" or, in other words, why stand ye here idle, go forth to the field and labor. We are all God's stewards, do not stand idly by gazing in the heavens which will work no miracles and drop no manna. When Elisha had lost the advantage of Elijah's instructions and guidance, he did not sit down despondingly and mournfully enquire where is Elijah my friend, my father, and my guide, but he took the prophet's mantle and smote the waves of Jordon, exclaiming "where is the Lord God of Elijah."

We are commanded to labor. The Bible says, "He that does not work shall not eat," a commandment which seems to have been held sacred by a tribe of Indians called Gymnasophes, who had a great aversion to sloth and idleness. When the tables were spead for their repast, the assembled youth were asked by their masters in what useful task they had employed from the hour of sunrise. One perhaps represented himself as having been an arbitrator, and succeeded by his prudent management in compromising a difference between friends, a second had been paying obedience to a parents' commands, a third had made some discovery by his own application, or learned something by anothers' instructions; but he who had done nothing to deserve a dinner was turned out doors without one.

The man who sits idly down and says God made nature beautiful, and man cannot improve it, forgets that without man's industry the world would be desolate. About three hundred and fifty years ago this now beautiful continent was a vast wilderness. Christopher Columbus by his perseverance and industry braved the perils of the deep and found a world, then emigrants left the old world and found a home on the Western continent.—Bancroft records the fact that the first emigrants to the mother colonies of this continent were all working people, and thus the hamlets soon became villages and towns, and towns cities, and now the western continent stands unrivalled by its older sister—

"God made the country,
Man made the town."

Thus we owe all our prosperity to the industry of a few humble men. True we often judge of men by their splendor and not by this mode of their actions. When Alexander the Great demanded of a pirate whom he had taken, "By what right he infested the seas?" "By the same right," replied he, "that Alexander enslaves the world; but I am called a robber because I have only one small vessel, and he styled a conqueror because he commands great fleets and armies." Men of weak minds and narrow prejudices, are too much inclined to look to the outward show with more respect than they do to the better qualities of heart and mind. There is more credit due to the man whose energy of mind and character has raised him from an obscure station to one of dignity, than to him who derives all his dignity from his ancestors and added nothing to that which he had obtained by the accidents of birth. A poor man laboring in his humble sphere, living on the coarsest fare because he will not ask for more than sustenance requires, and leading a quiet, cheerful life through his joys in duty and trust in God, is one whom God will surely bless—the servant is as sure of his reward as the master.

Nearly a century ago, Mrs. Montague wrote, "I would not every day tell my footman, if I kept one, that the whole fraternity were a pack of scoundrels, that lieing and stealing were inseparable qualities from their cloths. I should myself be very happy if they confined themselves to innocent lies, and would only steal candle ends. On the contrary, I would say in their presence that birth and money were accidents of fortune, that no man was to be seriously despised for wanting them, that an honest and faithful servant was a character of more value than an insolent and corrupt lord. That the real distinction between man and man lay in his integrity, which in one shape or another generally met with its reward in this world, and could not fail of giving the highest pleasure by a consciousness of virtue, which every man feels that is so happy as to possess it.

The most interesting and useful memoirs with which we are furnished by the pen of biography are not always those of the most distinguished public characters. Every star in the heavens, though in appearance quite small, is as the sun in size and in glory, no less spacious, no less luminous than the radiant source of day. The greatest of Roman satirists has said that "Virtue is the only and true nobility." The world is disposed to echo and applaud the sentiment, but yet to act as though birth and fortune were better and more estimable attractions of true nobility.—This is no reason, however, why the humble should bury their talents—

He has not lived in vain,
Who by his life hath taught
What zeal untired, can gain
To one fixed purpose.

If we are raised above the brute creation, if we are undeniably of a more excellent kind we must be made for a different purpose.—We cannot have the faculties with which they are not furnished, but in order to lead a life different from them, and when our life is not such, when it is but a round of eating, drinking and sleeping as theirs, when by our idleness we are almost on a level with them, both as to all sense of duty and all knowledge that we possess, our time must have been grivously misemployed. There is no surer token of its having been so than that we have done little to advance ourselves above the herd, when the Creator has endowed us with a capacity so far superior—

"It is the the abject property of most
That, living parcel of the common mass,
And destitute of means to raise themselves,
They sink and settle lower than they need.
They know not what it is to feel within
A comprehensive faculty, that grasps
Great purposes with ease, that turns and wields
Almost without an effort plans to vast
For their conception, which they cannot move.

"We all complain," says the philosopher Seneca, "of the shortness of time and yet have much more than we know what do with. Most of our life is spent either in doing nothing at all, in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as though there could be no end to them." Every one should endeavor to make himself as useful as possible, though you may be humble, fear not, for a little that a righteous man hath is better than the riches of many wicked, for the arms of the wicked shall be broken, but the Lord upholdeth the righteous. He that made the sun above us, also made the grass on which we walk, and He who watches the sparrows fall, will watch over His people—the humblest need not repine:

Through waves, and clouds, and storms
He gently clears the way,
Wait there his time, so shall the night
Soon end in joyous day.

Be contented with what you have—a useful life is before you, "fight a good fight, finish your course, keep the faith." Then complain no longer of your hardships and trial, but labor with your might that you may garner your harvest for the year of Jubilee.

Romance of a Poor Young Man.

It is strange what wonders may be accomplished, by industry and perseverance, in a few short years. A few years ago Tomkins was at home with "the old man," agriculturally engaged in the Spring, Summer and Fall, and walking a mile to school in the Winter. At that time he wore thick cowhide boots, his hair was long, ragged and yellow, and his clothes were vulgar homespun. He had heard of the city, and now and then had a golden dream about it, but had never visited it, and had never seen any of its luxuries and refinements, save on one Sunday, when a party of high-toned young drunkards from the town raced past his father's door.

Having frequently read that the city "gets all its smart men from the country," Tomkins obtained the old man's consent to go thither. He went, and during the first year of his residence in town he pursued various avocations of menial character. But he kept steadily onward, and at length received a third-rate clerkship in a retail store.

An agreeable change now took place in Tomkins' personal appearance. He wore checkered pantaloons, and there was something almost supernaturally elegant about his necktie. By herculean efforts and considerable oil he made his hair "roll under" behind and "frizzle up" before. Standing before the glass, he would wonder if the old man and the neighbors would know him now. He made new acquaintances fast. He forgot his old friends, Bill Jones, the Hobbs boys, the Browns, and the other boys of the neighborhood. He forgot all the sweet things he had said and all the promises he had made to Sarah Jane, out there in the Peasley woods, which joined the old man's farm. But—which was ever so much better, he got acquainted with the gay and brilliant blades who were identified, as he was, with the retail trade. He also got acquainted with the Miss Batkinses, the Miss Flipkinses, the Miss Murkinses, &c.

He was gay, was Tomkins. He mastered billiards, he drove livery horses at a furious rate in the suburbs, and he got genteelly drunk every Saturday night. He knew the names of all the fancy drinks, of all the swift horses and the swifter women; and he chuckled to think how very much more he knew than those low fellows out there in the old man's neighborhood.

He read the titles of many books, but never looked beyond them. These titles he would gaze at very profoundly in Old Batkins' parlor, while waiting for the young ladies, who were going out with him, to dress. But—to his credit be it said—he read the Eastern "literary" papers, and much good they must have done him.

He was subjected to a great trial one day last summer.

A solitary horseman stopped in front of Biggs, Jiggs & Co.'s, and wanted to know "if his Jeems worked there?"

That solitary horseman was old Tomkins. The person he inquired for was the gay and dashing young fellow we have been writing about. Now, Old Tomkins was quite a man at home. The neighbors, in fact, rather looked up to old Tomkins. But the idea of his presuming to come up to the city on that infernal old mare, in that everlasting old swallow-tailed coat, and that old hat, and above all those scandalous home-made pantaloons, was actually frightful. So James thought. But he had to grin and bear it; had to take the old fellow home to his boarding-house, where he made such awkward mistakes that Alfred Jinkins and Miss Larkins came very near choking themselves laughing at him. James was right glad when the "old cuss" went home.

Tomkins grows more and more elegant every day. The neighbors certainly would not know him now. His appearance is perfectly splendid.

Only think of it! Let the poor and uncouth young men in the country especially think of it! When James Tomkins first came to the city he was awkward and penniless. Now look at him! Gaze on the illustrious young man. He dresses beautifully, can bow charmingly, can talk exquisitely for hours about nothing, and owes about every tailor, shomaker, billiard-marker, and livery stable-keeper in town!

It can thus be seen what a poor young man from the country can do in the city if he chooses, and how many of them do it!

But the Romance of a Poor Young Man does not always end here. We wish it did.

A crash—a pillaged money-drawer—flight of Tomkins—his capture by the police—trial—conviction—penitentiary—broken-hearted old father and mother—and the chorus of "I told you so," by the neighbors.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

☞ Can it be said with truth that we are children of forefathers, when Moses plainly tells us that Joshua was the son of Nun?

☞ Four things come not back: the broken word, the sped arrow, the past life, and the neglected opportunity.

☞ "Sonny dear, you have a very dirty face." "Can't help it mam, dad's a black Republican."

Great Men Always Know Each Other.

When Mr. Clay visited Hopkinsville, Kentucky, the first year of the administration of John Quincy Adams, to defend himself against the charge of bargain, intrigue, and corruption, he was called upon by his friends at a large and spacious saloon. Dr. H., then of that place, and a great friend of Mr. Clay, was by his side, presenting him to his numerous friends as they came forward. Presently the Doctor saw the tall form of the eccentric Governor Pittsur enter the door of the saloon. Instantly, he embraced the opportunity to point him out to Mr. Clay, and then whispered to him:

"That tall man at the door is Governor Pittsur, of Pond River, a most worthy friend of yours, whom you must know without an introduction; and you must be certain, before he leaves, to wish that he may never have another invasion of squirrels."

Thus posted, Mr. Clay stood his ground in the centre of the saloon, whilst the Governor, unconscious of the innocent trick, approached him by degrees, and saying as he came—

"Don't introduce me to Mr. Clay; he will know me and I shall know him, for great men always know each other on sight."

The Governor, looking everywhere, but in the right place, asked, as he passed on:

"Where *is* the god-like man?" and saying, "I shall know him on sight, for great men like *us* never fail to know each other. I beg of you, gentlemen, not to introduce us, we shall know each other. You say he is in this room; good—I shall find him!"

And away he stalked toward the place where Mr. Clay stood.

"How are you, Governor Pittsur, of Pond River? I am rejoiced to see you."

"Hear that!" said the Governor; "didn't I tell you he would know me? Yes, yes, gentlemen he is the greatest man that lives!"

After cordially shaking hands, and telling a few of his happy jokes, Mr. Clay said:

"My dear Governor, I wish that you may live a thousand years, that health may abound throughout your wide domain, and that you may never have another invasion of the squirrels."

"Bless me!" said the Governor, "did you hear that? How did he know that my people lost their entire crop of corn last year by squirrels? Bless my soul, he knows everything! Wonderful! wonderful! I always told you he was the greatest man in the world; didn't I, boys?"

And the Governor left in a state of perfect admiration of the great statesman.—*Harper's Magazine.*

Some Chance for the Young.—Ever since the days of Solomon, those who are incapable of governing children, by reason of example and good teaching, have quoted with admiration the remark of that sage, to "spare the rod spoils the child." Parents who cannot properly govern themselves find this a convenient pretext, when angered, for using the only force which they possess, in the absence of intellectual and moral power. Teachers, too, have found it less taxing to their brain to stimulate the mental faculties with a rod than to rouse the dormant nature of the child by proper appeals to its ambition. Even courts of law, following precedent rather than common sense, have, universally, almost, upheld the practice of corporeal punishment, forgetting that the best way to preserve self-respect, the foundation of all character, is not to ourage it by degrading punishment. Solmon's precept has always been a favorite maxim with the bench, and it has decided that teachers are in the position of parents, and have a right to punish a pupil corporeally. As long established as this principle has been, there are many who dispute its justice and its propriety, and at last we have a Judge in New Orleans who openly and totally oppugns it. In a suit brought against a teacher for damages for inflicting corporeal punishment on a child, the Judge held that the teacher is not in the position of a parent in respect to a pupil, and cannot inflict corporeal punishment without rendering himself liable. He has his remedy, if a pupil is disobedient and cannot be brought to submission by other means, and may expel him from the school. Even the parent himself is restricted in the power to be exercised over a child, and cannot cruelly use it. The jury took the Judge's dictum as good law, and gave a verdict of damages, though it was proven that the punishment was not excessive in its character. If this comes to be law, teachers and parents will have to learn first how to control their tempers, and, therefore, be better able to exercise proper control over those whose moral and intellectual government is under their charge.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Old Saws New Set.—"A burden which one chooses is not felt." We once chose a burdensome hat which in spite of our volition, *was* "felt."

"A weak watch invites a vigilant foe."—Yes—and the "foe" in question is the watch-repairer, who is always on the look-out for weak watches.

"A fop is the tailor's friend and his own foe." Not always. Sometimes he is his own friend and the tailor's foe.

"A penny saved is twice earned." Then it isn't worth saving.

"Ask thy purse what thou shouldst buy." We asked ours, the other day, what we should buy. But Echo, most perversely, didn't answer "buy."

"Custom invariably lessens admiration."—Not Invariably. Ask the shop-keepers.

"Business is the salt of life." Very likely. But who wants salt for a perpetual diet?

"Better be alone than in bad company."—True, but, unfortunately, many persons are never in so bad company as when they are alone.

"Debt is the worst kind of poverty." Not exactly. There are people so poor that they can't get into debt. Debt to them would be property instead of poverty.

☞ Franklin, on hearing the remark that what was lost on earth went to the moon, observed that there must be a deal of good advice accumulated there.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV. HUNTINGDON, PA., JUNE 20, 1860. NO. 52.

Political, &c.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Letter of Acceptance of Hon. John Bell.

WASHINGTON HUNT TO JOHN BELL.

BALTIMORE, May 11, 1860.

Dear Sir:—It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of President of the United States. After a frank interchange of sentiment, in which the merits of all the distinguished candidates presented for our consideration were canvassed in the most friendly spirit, the Convention resolved with entire unanimity and great enthusiasm to place your name before the American people as the chosen representative of its principles of constitutional liberty and union.—With a just appreciation of your moderation and justice, your uniform support of wise and beneficent measures of legislation, your firmness, and heroic resistance of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and all kindred measures calculated to engender sectional discord, and your life-long devotion to the union, harmony and prosperity of these States, it was declared with one accord, that you are the man for the crisis; and that, with your honored name inscribed on our banner, an earnest appeal shall be made to the people to rally for the preservation of our national institutions. We feel, one and all, that your election to the Presidency would ensure the integrity of our government, restore the peace of the Union, and afford an unfailing guarantee for the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servent,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Hon. JOHN BELL.

JOHN BELL TO WASHINGTON HUNT.

NASHVILLE, May 21, 1860.

Dear Sir:—Official information of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Union Convention, of which you were the presiding officer, was communicated to me by your letter of the 11th instant, at Philadelphia, on the eve of my daparture with my family for my place of residence in Tennessee, and, diffident as I was of my worthiness, I did not hesitate to signify my intention to accept the position assigned to me by that distinguished and patriotic body. But for convenience, and under a sense of the propriety of acting in so grave a matter with greater deliberation, I concluded, as I informed you at the time, by a private note, to defer a formal acceptance until after my arrival at home.

Now that I have had all the leisure that I could desire for reflection upon the circumstances which the nomination was made, the purity of the motives and the lofty spirit of patriotism by which the Convention was animated, as evinced in all its proceedings, I can appreciate more justly the honor done me by the nomination; and, though it might have been more fortunate for the country had it fallen upon some one of the many distinguished statesman whose names were brought to the notice of the Convention, rather than myself, I accept it, with all its possible responsibilities. Whatever may be the issue of the ensuing canvass, as for myself, I shall ever regard it as a proud distinction—one worth a life-long effort to attain—to be pronounced worthy to receive the highest office in the Government at such a time as the present, and by such a Convention as that which recently met in Baltimore—a Convention far less imposing by the number of its members, large as it was, than by their high character. In it were men venerable alike for their age and their public services, who could not have been called from their voluntary retirement from public life but by the strongest sense of patriotic duty; others, though still in the prime of life, ranking with the first men of the country by honors and distinctions already acquired in high official positions, both State and national; many of them statesman worthy to fill the highest office in the Government; a still greater number occupying the highest rank in their respective professional pursuits; others distinguished by their intelligence and well-earned influence in various walks of private life, and all animated and united by one spirit and one purpose—the result of a strong conviction that our political system, under the operation of a complication of disorders, is rapidly approaching a crisis when a speedy change must take place, indicating, as in diseases of the physical body, recovery or death.

The Convention, in discarding the use of platforms, exacts no pledges from those whom they deem worthy of the highest trusts under the Government; wisely considering that the surest guarantee of a man's future usefulness and fidelity to the great interests of the country in any official station to which he may be chosen, is to be found in his past history connected with the public service. The pledge implied in my acceptance of the nomination of the National Union Convention is, that should I be elected I will not depart from the spirit and tenor of my past course, and the obligation to keep this pledge derives a double force from the consideration that none is required from him.

You, sir, in your letter containing the official announcement of my nomination, have been pleased to ascribe to me the merit of and justice in my past public career. You have likewise given me credit for a uniform support of all wise and beneficent measures of legislation, for a firm resistance to all measures calculated to engender sectional discord, and for a life-long devotion to the union, harmony and prosperity of these States. Whether your personal partiality has led you to overstate my merits as a public man or not in your enumeration of them, you have presented a summary—a basis of all sound American statesmanship. It may be objected that nothing is said in this summary, in express terms, of the obligations imposed by the Constitution, but the duty to respect and observe them is clearly implied, for without due observance in the conduct of the Government, of the Constitution, its restrictions and requirements, fairly interpreted in accordance with its spirit and objects, there can be no end to sectional discord—no security for the harmony of the Union.

I have not the vanity to assume that in my past connection with the public service I have exemplified the course of a sound American statesman; but if I have deserved the favorable view taken of it in your letter, I may hope, by a faithful adherence to the maxims by which I have heretofore been guided, not altogether to disappoint the confidence and expectations of those who have placed me in my present relation to the public; and if, under Providence, I should be called to preside over the affairs of this great country as the executive chief of the Government, the only further pledge I feel called upon to make is, that to the utmost of my ability, and with whatever strength of will I can command, all the powers and influence belonging to my official station shall be employed and directed for the promotion of all the great objects for which the Government was instituted, but more especially for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union against all opposing influence and tendencies.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my high gratification at the nomination to the second office under the Government of that eminently gifted and distinguished statesman of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, a gentleman held by general consent to be altogether worthy of the first.

Tendering my grateful acknowledgements for the kind and complimentary remarks with which you were pleased to accompany the communication of my nomination. I am, dear sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN BELL.

To the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT.

Letters of Acceptance of Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin.

The following is the correspondence between the officers of the Republican National Convention and the candidates thereof for President and Vice-President:—

CHICAGO, May 18, 1860.

To the Hon. Abram Lincoln of Illinois.

Sir:—The representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled in convention at Chicago, have, this day, by an unanimous vote, selected you as the Republican candidate for the office of President of the United States, to be supported at the next election, and the undersigned were appointed a committee of the convention to apprise you of this nomination, and respectfully to request that you will accept it. A declaration of the principles and sentiments adopted by the convention accompanies this communication.

In the performance of this agreeable duty we take leave to add our confident assurences that the nomination of the Chicago convention will be ratified by the suffrages of the people.

We have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your friends and fellow-citizens,

GEO. ASHMUN, of Massachusetts.
President of the Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23, 1860.

Hon. Geo. Ashmun, President of the Republican National Convention:

Sir:—I accept the nomination tendered me by the convention over which you preside, and of which I am formally apprised in the letter of yourself and others, acting as a committee of the convention, for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments, which accompanies your letter, meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate, or disregard it, in any part.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the convention, to the rights of all the States and territories, and people of the nation, to the inviolability of the constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles declared by the convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A similar letter was sent to the nominee for the Vice-Pesidency, to which the following is the reply:—

WASHINGTON, May 30.

GENTLEMEN:—Your official communication of the 18th inst., informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago, on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the convention as its declaration of principles.

Those resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished.—They address themselves to all, and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to co-operate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender through you, to the members of the convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination, which I now accept, be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our territorial domain as homes for free men. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles, whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is by special action in that respect of the wise and good men who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguish Illinois, one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the territories of the Union, and restore peace and harmony to the whole country, by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in that object, as they hope to, they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages. I am, very truly yours,

H. HAMLIN.

Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, President of the Convention, and others of the committee.

☞ The "Minute Men of '56," an organization of rather an extensive character, met in Ppiladelphia, last week, and resolved unanimously to support Messrs. Bell and Everett for President and Vice President. The organization is pledged to the support of the Union and the Constitution.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

New Advertisements.

☞ Auction Sale, by Prof. McN. Walsh, of Cassville.
☞ Change of Schedule on the Broad Top Road.
☞ Dr. Esenwein's Aromatic Balsam.

Literary Notice.

One of the most interesting and useful publications which comes to our sanctum is the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, a weekly publication, devoted to popular science, new inventions, and the whole range of mechanic and manufacturing arts. The SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN has been published for fifteen years, by the well-known Patent Solicitors, Messrs. MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York; and has yearly increased in interest and circulation, until it has attained, we understand, nearly 30,000 subscribers, which is the best of evidence that the publication is appreciated by the reading public.

To those of our readers who may not be familiar with the character of the paper, we will state some of the subjects of which it treats. Its illustrated descriptions of all the important improvements in steam and agricultural machinery, will commend it to the Engineer and Farmer, while the new household inventions and shop tools which are illustrated by engravings and described in its columns, with the practical receipts contained in every number, renders the work desirable to housekeepers, and almost indispensable to every mechanic or smith who has a shop for manufacturing new work, or repairing old.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is universally regarded as the inventor's advocate and monitor; the repository of American inventions, and the great authority on law, and all business connected with Patents. The Official List of Claims, as issued weekly from the Patent Office, in Washington, are published regularly in its columns. All the most important Patents issued by the United States Patent Office are illustrated and described on its pages, thus forming an unrivaled history of American inventions.

It is not only the best, but the largest and cheapest paper devoted to Science, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and the Useful Arts published in the world. HON. JUDGE MASON, formerly Commissioner of Patents, is not only engaged with the publishers in their immense Patent Agency department, but as a writer on Patent Laws and Practice, his ability is forcibly portrayed in the columns of this paper.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is published once a week, (every Saturday,) each number containing 16 pages of Letterpress, and from 10 to 12 original Engravings of New Inventions, consisting of the most improved Tools, Engines, Mills, Agricultural Machines and Household Utensils, making 52 numbers in a year, comprising 832 pages, and over 500 Original Engravings, printed on heavy, fine paper, in a form expressly for binding, and all for $2 per annum.

A New Volume commences on the 1st of July, and we hope a large number of our townsmen will avail themselves of the present opportunity to subscribe. By remitting $2 by mail to the publishers, MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York, they will send you their paper one year, at the end of which time you will have a volume which you would not part with for treble its cost. The publishers express their willingness to mail a single copy of the paper to such as may wish to see it without charge.

☞ We are pleased to learn that James Boon, who formerly resided in this place as Superintendent of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, has become associated with James W. Power in the proprietorship of the States Union Hotel, Nos. 606 and 608 Market street, Philadelphia.

This Hotel is in the centre of business, and has the reputation of furnishing accommodations equal to the best in the city, while the terms are much more moderate. Several of our townsmen have been stopping there during a recent visit, and speak highly of the Hotel and its gentlemanly proprietors. Our old friend Boon will take extra pains to make his guests feel at home. Give him a call.

☞ The first number of the *Juniata True Democrat*, published at Mifflin, by Greer & Harris, is before us. It is neatly printed and ably edited.

Editorial Correspondence

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1860.

DEAR GLOBE:—We, (Col. Graffus Miller and myself,) arrived here on Friday evening. Yesterday morning we run over to Washington, called on Judge Douglas, visited the Capitol, and saw the sights generally. Of the thousands that thronged the hotels, *all*, or 99 out of every hundred were for Douglas. Nobody else was named. Douglas is in fine health and feels right. Baltimore is already pretty well filled up with delegates and the thousands of outsiders, who are almost unanimous for the Little Giant. There never was such a large a majority of so great a crowd the political friends of any living man before, and yet the Administration persevere in trying to defeat him. This afternoon and to-morrow morning, additional delegates will arrive, *all for Douglas*.

We stop at the Maltby House, are well fed and comfortably lodged. I hope to be able to give you the nomination of Douglas by Tuesday evening next. If he is not nominated, it is the universal opinion of Democrats from every State in the Union, that any other man will be defeated. We ate too heavy a dinner to write more. W. L.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

NORTH HENDERSON, Ill., June 9th, 1860.

DEAR GLOBE:—As it is some time since I have written to you, I will take the present opportunity of dropping you a few lines.

The weather has been quite beautiful of late, with the exception of being a little too dry for the growing crops. Laterly, however, we have had quite an abundance of rain, which has caused the wheat to spring up quite rapidly, but in consequence of the continued dry spell, it will be a little short.—There has been an extra amount of corn planted this season, and the prospects for a heavy crop, look quite favorable. I am engaged in farming on a small scale, and my crops, though planted somewhat late, present quite a fine appearance. The oats crop also looks fine, and withtt he continuance of wet weather will do well.

There was a time when it was not necessary for the farmer to sow any clover or timothy, but now it is nearly all broken, and the cattle keep the bottoms eat down. The crop is so scarce, that it does not pay for the trouble of mowing it, consequently, to obtain a supply of hay, the farmers are compelled to turn a portion of their farming lands into meadows.

Harvest will probably be here as early as the "Glorious Fourth," perhaps earlier, as the wheat was sown quite early in the spring.

Corn still maintains the old price—on an average of about 37 cents per bushel. There is, however, a considerable quantity in the country to dispose of.

There is to be a Fourth of July celebration at Young America, a small town on the railroad, 7 miles west of Monmouth. Judging from the programme, there will be a most glorious time.

The Republicans of the township north of us, intend having a ratification meeting this afternoon, in honor of "Old Abe." Very good—but if Douglas should be nominated at Baltimore, as he doubtless will be, "Old Abe" will be placed in the same fix as he was in the campaign of '58.

Our State Convention, to nominate Governor, &c., will be held on the 13th of July next. The Republicans at the late Convention, nominated Richard Yates, of Morgan county, for Governor.

I will now close, hoping that I may be able to visit old Huntingdon this fall, and take a peep at the *Globe* office.

J. T. P.

☞ The following letter relating to prospets at Pike's Peak, is from a gentleman who is reliable and sincere in his statements. Its publication may be interesting to our readers, as many conflicting statements concerning this new gold region are now in circulation. It was written to Mr. Madson, who is now sojourning in this place, and given to us for publication.

CHASE CREEK, ROCKY MOUNTAINS, SUNDAY, June 3, 1860.

G. A. MADSON—*Dear Sir*:—I arrived here on Tuesday, the 28th of May, after a journey of 35 days all in good health, and think prospects fair. There is no doubt about the practicability of bringing quartz mill to the mines. There is at this time about fifteen mills in successful operation; and, in the course of a month, will be as many more—all paying largely. One mill which is nothing but a sham, being made from old wagon irons here in the mountains last year, and the first mill in operation without any expense; yet is said to pay $100 per day, taking two hands to run it. This statement is true. The Gregroys mill is said to be paying finely. A gentleman told me that they took from this mill, as the result of 12 hours work, $1300. But this statement will vary as according to the capability of the mills and richness of leads. There is at this time quartz sufficient out to be crushed, to keep all mills at work that are here, and all that can be brought and put in operation this fall, for at least eighteen months to come.

Lumber is selling at $60 per thousand as fast as it leaves the saw. All that possibly can be made will find a ready market. Logs and wood is to be had plenty, at the cost of cutting, and hauling a distance of from 100 yards to half a mile. Pine and spruce logs will run in size from one foot to 30 inches in diameter. Timber is so handy that one yoke of cattle will haul sufficient logs to supply one circular saw.

I will now give you the market price of such articles as are most in use here at this time, which vary according to demands and supply:

Flour $18 per sack; bacon, $25 per hundred pounds; sugar, 30 cents per pound; coffee, 40 cents per pound; molasses, $4 50 per gal.; potatoes and onions, 40 cents per bushel; hay, $200 per ton; corn meal, $8 00 per hundred pounds; ax and pick handles, $1 25 each; shovels and picks, $3 25 each.

I am located as you will see from the heading of my letter on Chase Creek, on Quartz Valley, about one and a half miles from Gregory's Point. We have at this point an abundance of timber and quartz, together with a small stream of water running through the valley, sufficient for all mining and mill purposes. The locomotive boiler is in common use here for weight of crushers in quartz mills, they vary in weight from 300 to 500. There is a steam quartz mill, twelve horse-power, being put up within a few yards of my location. Their stamps or crushers weigh 500 lbs. each, and nine in number. It is estimated that they will be able to crush forty tons of quartz every twenty-four hours.

Do not fail to come, and come at once, so that you may get in operation this fall.—There is no doubt about things here, saw mills and quartz mills are paying investments.

Don't forget the saw mill and provisions.—Bring plenty of provisions to do until the last of April; that being as early as you can get your spring supply. You will be able to run all winter.

Write as soon as you can, letting me know when you will start, and if it is your wish you can give us your bill of timber necessary for building, and we will get them out, so that you may be able to run in two or three weeks after you get here. There is in the mountains, at this time, a hundred thousand persons, and arriving by hundreds every day. A great many come into the mountains, and stay one or two days and start for the States; this class, however, are of that portion that do nothing, let them be where they may.—They come here without money, provisions, tools, or anything else, and soon become discouraged, and make a stampede for the States with the cry of humbug. No doubt you will meet many just such. I met many such and might have been discouraged, but was determined to come through. I amthankful that I did not suffer myself to become discouraged. I am here with bright prospects. I have struck a quartz lead, that I think will pay well.

This you may rely upon as facts. Write as soon as possible, but if all do not fail to come, the industrious man is the man that makes the money here. Our currency is gold dust.

EDWARD S. DAVIS.

Yancey and Disunion.

Yancey, the leader of the bolters at the Charleston Convention, is an out and out disunionist. During the contest in Alabama, in 1859, he stated his views fully in a letter to Mr. J. D. Meadows, from which we make the following extract:

"In 1850 I advocated disunion on three grounds, viz: that in the month of August of that year the federal government had admitted California as a State, formed under the free-soil process of squatter sovereignty; had dismembered the slaveholding State of Texas and annexed a part of its soil to the Territory of New Mexico, and had abolished the internal slave trade between the States and the District of Columbia, and had thus in effect destroyed the constitutional compact of the Union.

"The South, however, voted down the State Rights band with which I acted, and since, I have not again proposed or advocated such a measure.

"Upon that question I 'bide my time,' and shall be ready with the readiest, believing at the same time, that sufficient causes exist for a resort to that expediency even now, if it were expedient."

Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, an aider and abettor in this movement, in a letter written to a friend, the 18th of May last, thus gives his opinion of the proposed Richmond Convention, which fixes the character of it.

"'I am in my old path, it seems to me, and I mean to continue to tread in it.' But you say, 'have we not heretofore opposed national party conventions?' I answer, no!—A national party convention is the convention of a party which is based on national principles; that is, principles common to all portions of the United States. The Richmond Convention is not such a convention. Its declared principles are not national, for not a single Northern State has dared to avow them. It is a sectional convention called by one section of the Union to support rights and interests belonging to one section of the Union, and acknowledged but by one section of the Union. It arises out of the *debris* of the one great national party in the Union—the Democratic party—and is intended to counteract its policy."

Notwithstanding this incontestable evidence that the secession at Charleston was a disunion movement, and that the Richmond Convention is to be a sectional meeting, there are a few men in this State who approve of both. Their bitterness toward the great statesman of the North-West is such that they would sooner see the Democratic party broken up, and the Union dissolved than that he should be successful. While no *respectable* newspaper in the State supports these traitorous designs, we occasionally find a Hessian sheet giving them aid and comfort.

Another Leaf in Lincoln's Record.

Mr. Lincoln, the Republican candidate for President, is said to be a conservative, and law abiding citizen, but the record does not make him such. At the first Republican State Convention held in Illinois, which assembled at Springfield, the 5th of October, 1854, Mr. Lincoln was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. The resolutions reported, were unanimously adopted, among which we find the following:—

Resolved, That the times imperatively demand the re-organization of parties, and repudiating all previous party attachments, names, and, predilections, we unite ourselves together in defence of the liberty and Constitution of the country, and will hereafter co-operate as the *Republican* party, pledged to the accomplishment of the following purposes: To bring the Administration of government back to the control of first principles; to restore Kansas and Nebraska to the position of Free Territories; that as the Constitution of the United States vests in the States, and not in Congress, the power to legislate for the extradition of Fugitives from labor, TO REPEAL AND ENTIRELY ABROGATE THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW; to restrict slavery to those States in which it exists; TO PROHIBIT THE ADMISSION OF ANY MORE SLAVE STATES INTO THE UNION; *to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia: to exclude slavery from all the Territories over which the general government has exclusive jurisdiction; and to arrest the acquirement of any more Territories unless the practice of slavery therein forever shall have been prohibited.*

As Mr. Lincoln has not announced a change of opinion upon this subject, we have a right to believe that he still holds to that which he advocated in 1854. A nice President he will make, being committed in advance to "*Repeal and entirely abrogate the fugitive slave law*" and "*To prohibit the admission of any more slave States.*"

THE ART OF GROWING TREES FROM CUTTINGS.—Professor Delacroix, of Besancon, in France, has discovered a mode of propagating from cuttings, which is not only successful in case of roses and other plants easy to live, but apples, pears, plums, apricots, &c. Out of an hundred cuttings put out in June, not one but was thriving in August, in the open air, without shade or extra care, except watering a few times soon after they were planted. His method is to put the whole cuttings in the ground, bent in the form of a bow, with the centre part up, and just on a level with the surface, at which point there must be a good bud or shoot, which is the only part exposed to the air; the other being protected by the earth from drying up supports and gives vigor to the bud, which starts directly into leaf, and in its turn helps the cutting to form roots and the whole even forms a thriving tree. The method of setting them is to form two drills about three inches apart, with a sharp ridge between, over which bend the cutting, and stick an end in each drill, and cover up and press the earth firmly, and water freely. Cuttings should be of the last year's groth, fresh and vigorous. [This is not very new; but we believe when the operations are carefully conducted, success will often follow. The editor of the *N. E. Farmer*, referring to this subject, says, "We have cherry trees now growing which we obtained by cutting off the shoots which had grown the previous year, and then planting them in moist, shady places. It is quite probable that twigs of other trees would grow as well under favorable circumstances, as we know of one or two instances where the *apple* twig has taken root and produced a fine tree."—*Germantown Telegraph.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—*Melancholy Death of a Newly Married Couple.*—About three o'clock Friday afternoon, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, as the steamer Jacob Strader was ploughing her way up the river to this city, when near Westport, Ky., a short distance below Madison, Ind., the pilot observed a man and a woman in a skiff, crossing the Ohio from the Indiana shore. When first seen the man was leisurely resting upon his oars, and the pilot presumed he was waiting till the boat would pass, in order to ride the waves. To his surprise, however, as the crafts neared each other, the man in the skiff vigorously applied his oars to the water, and endeavored to cross the line of the steamer. The engines were instantly reversed, but the velocity of the boat could not be checked in time to prevent a collision. The steamer struck the skiff, which was instantly capsized, and with its occupants swept under the larboard wheel.—A yawl was immediately lowered, but the unfortunate couple had disappeared, and were lost to view forever. A bundle of clothing and an umbrella were picked up and conveyed to the Kentucky shore, where an old man, who had witnessed the catastrophe, was standing with a couple of horses. He informed the men in the yawl that the woman was his daughter, and in company with her husband, to whom she had but recently been married, was returning from a brief visit to some friends in Indiana. The lamentations of the sorrow stricken old man, who refused to be comforted, were painful in the extreme, and as long as the steamer remained in sight, he continued wringing his hands and rending the air with his cries.

TRAINING BULLS TO FIGHT LOCOMOTIVES.—The other day, says the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, a plucky little bull, who lives on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, about six miles from Wheeling, was grazing about near the track and picking the fresh grass blades out from between the cross-ties, when he heard a locomotive coming down upon him. The locomotive whistled for the bull to clear the track, which the bull made an effort to do, but being closely crowded by the iron horse, and not being disposed to show the white feather, even to a superior and firey opponent, his young bullship turned about, pawed the earth, bowed his head with the determination to give his pursuer the best he had in the shop. The engineer seeing this, put on steam enough to knock the bull sky high. The two came together with a crash, His bullship was knocked into an "infinite number of small pieces," the engine was thrown from the track, and like the cars behind it, was plastered and bedaubed with bloody meat and ghastly gore. The owner of this ill-fated but game bovine, some years ago, lost a steer in a similar manner, for which the Railroad Company refused to pay. Since that time he has been engaged in the cultivation of game bulls to fight the Cleveland and Pittsburg engines. The animal whose fate we have just chronicled was left out of his pasture by his owner, with the expectation and the hope that he would encounter the locomotive. We heard the owner say, yesterday, that he had another bull much larger and stronger, and gamer, which he intended to let out in a few days to fight the engine.

SHOCKING CASE OF UNNATURAL BRUTALITY—*A Man Murders His Mother and then Escapes—Coroner's Investigation.*—A most revolting case of brutality, resulting in death, was investigated at Bellevue Hospital, on Tuesday, by Coroner Jackman. Edward Cromie is a man 27 years of age, and has been absent from his home in this city for the last five years. He returned about two weeks ago and went to his mother's, 88 Willett st., where he remained three days, and then having a slight difficulty with his mother, fell upon and beat her most fearfully. After knocking her down and inflicting several violent blows with his fist, this unnatural and brutal son jumped on her face and breast, and with his heavy boots kicked and stamped upon her, till she was insensible and nearly dead. To the entreaties of his sister, who endeavored to pull him away, this brute Cromie exclaimed "I will kill her, (his mother,) she has lived too long already." He did not desist till fearful the pclice were coming, when the desperado fled, and has not since been seen. A medical examination of the unfortunate woman showed that her lower jaw had been fractured on both sides of the face, besides which she had received other terrible injuries from the fists and feet of her brutal son. This occurred on the 5th instant, and the victim was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where she lingered till Monday, and died.—The deceased was very intemperate in her habits, and when intoxicated it was a very difficult matter to get along with her, but at the time of receiving the fatal violence Mrs. Cromie was sober.—*New York Express.*

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.—A whole family, at Chicago, had a narrow escape from being fatally poisoned a day or two ago, by the carelessness of eating a quantity of the herb *stramonium*, or deadly nightshade, which they boiled for greens, thinking it to be wild beets. All were deranged for many hours, and only with difficulty were saved by medical aid.

FREAKS OF A BLIND HORSE.—The Chambersburg *Repository* gives the following account of the amusing but dangerous and rather expensive freaks of a blind horse in that borough:

"On Thursday evening last, as an elderly man named Koons, was unloading butter, eggs, and other produce from his wagon in front of the store of G. W. Heagy & Co., Main street, south of Queen, his horse, which was blind, from some cause or other started off, at a slow gait at first, but finding itself unrestrained, and being strong and somewhat spirited, soon got into a furious run. Being blind, it wandered upon the pavement, on the opposite side of the street, above the Indian Queen Hotel, where the wagon came in contact with the steps in front of the residence of Mr. S. M. Perry, which were literally demolished. The blind and excited creature then tacked about and run immediately across the street, and the wagon coming in contact with the awning posts in front of the store of Mr. Joseph Deckelmayer, the horse broke loose from it, and, with one shaft still attached, plunged frantically clear through one of the large show windows into Mr. D.'s store, demolishing jars of candies, show cases, and upturning every thing else in his blind, and mad career. When he got to the back part of the room, he reared upon other cases on the counter, smashing them, of course, and jostled the mineral water fountain, breaking a number of syrup bottles that were thereon. He then got into the middle of the room, and meeting with no other obstacles, was arrested at the front door, when the affrighted animal was led out, trembling like an aspen leaf and bleeding profusely from the numerous cuts he received in coming in contact with so much glass."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT—*A Girl Killed While Tied to a cow.*—A terrible accident occurred in the town of Delhi, Delaware county, a week ago yesterday, which resulted in the death of a little girl seven years old. The parties to the sad occurrence were William Scott, a boy seventeen years old, and his half-sister, Elizabeth Doby, the victim. The boy had been sent to take the cows to pasture, the little girl accompanying him. He had with him a piece of rope, with which he was to bring back some hay. On his way he playfully tied one end of the rope around the body of his sister, and the other end to the cow's tail. When the cow had proceeded a short distance in this way, followed by the girl, the latter stumbled and fell, which so frightened the cow that she ran off at a furious rate, dragging the poor girl after her. After running some distance the girl's head struck a rock, crushing in the skull, at the same time the cow's tail pulled out, so great was the force of the resistance. The girl was also badly cut around the face neck and head. She was taken up by the boy and carried home, where she breathed but two or three times before expiring. The boy is said to be rather deficient in intellect, and it is not supposed that he realized the imminent danger in which his sister was placed by his mischievous conduct. —*Albany Argus, June 8.*

FREAKS OF FORTUNE—AN ARISTOCRATIC ORGAN-GRINDER.—The New York *Express* is responsible for the following history of the vicissitudes of fortune:

About five years ago Count B., a Russian nobleman, was accused of political crimes.—An edict was issued confiscating his estates and consigning him and his family to the wilds of Siberia. Fortunately the Count heard of the matter before it was too late, and succeeded in embarking with his wife and daughter on board of a brig bound for the United States. In the hurry of their flight they were unable to take anything with them but a few valuables, which barely sufficed to pay for their passage. They landed in this city penniless and friendless. In this predicament, the Count bethought of turning the musical talents of his family to account. He procured an organ for himself, a violin for his wife, and a tamborine for his daughter, by pawning portions of their clothing.—The trio then went out, singing and playing from door to door, and their aristocratic manner, which even their humble occupation but ilfy disguised, procured for them much more liberal support than is usually given to itinerant musicians. Their gains were so considerable that in the space of four years they had laid by money sufficient to buy a house for $12,000 in the Sixteenth Ward, and two weeks ago signed the title deeds in the office of a lawyer in this city. By the last mail the Count received dispatches according to him a full pardon, with the restoration of his estates. Next week the Count will re-visit his native land, taking with him, however, his musical companions in adversity. This is a true story.

SINGULAR TRANSFORMATION.—The following occurrence, reported by the York *Republican* to have taken place at Stewartstown, in that county, on the 20th of May, belongs to the records of the "wonderful." The story—the truth of which is vouched for by a responsible person—is as follows:

"An Albino, or white negro, living with Mr. Abel Kirkwood, fell, from the effect of an epileptic fit, from the stoop of the house, where he was sitting on a chair, down to the distance of some ten feet. There he lay, struggling in his spasms for the space of half an hour, when he turned as black as the ace of spades. By Tuesday, the 22d, he was able to walk about town, and complained of nothing save a few bruises, occasioned by the fall, and the ebony hue which still shaded his once fair face. Poor fellow, he was quite lothe to part with the resemblance he once bore to a white man, in exchange for his present shadowy phiz as a black. What is more remarkable, is that while his face is as black as Egyptian darkness, his hair is perfectly white; thus forming a most beautiful and striking contrast. The name of the man who has undergone this remarkable transformation is Nicholas Billingsly, and he is about twenty years of age. The affair has quite mystified the good citizens of Stewartstown, as doubtles it will all others who read or hear of it."

PROFANE SWEARING.—It is not generally known that the Revised Penal Code, passed last winter, makes all persons who speak loosely or profanely of God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, or the Bible, liable to an indictment for blasphemy, the penalty for which is a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Persons in the habit of swearing had better be careful, as no officer who regards his oath of office can avoid returning to Court all persons who are guilty of the offence as above specified.

☞ The Convention of the Seceding Democracy met at Richmond on Monday last, and, without transacting any business of importance, adjourned on Wednesday to meet again on the 21st.

Military Convention, Held at Lewistown.

According to previous announcement made by the Major General, the officers of the 14th Division, met in Convention at Lewistown, on the 30th ult, to determine the time and place of holding the next fall encampment. On motion of Lieut. Sterrit, Gen. Frank .H Lane, of Huntingdon, was called to the chair, and on taking his seat made a neat and appropriate speech, and asked the delegates present to aid him in preserving order and despatching the business they had met to transact.

After nominating Secretaries, the roll was called and the following gentlemen answered to their names.

Huntingdon.

Gen. Frank H. Lane, Maj. John S. Miller.

Centre.

Capt. James Dunlap, Maj. James S. Brisbin.

Juniata.

Maj. J. S. Gibler, Lieut. R. P. McWilliams, Maj. Jas. Reese, Capt. F. M. Mickey, Capt. C. McClelland, Lieut. D. K. Souloff.

Mifflin.

Gen. Wm. I. Furst, Lieut. Zeigler, Major John Wilson, Maj. Daniel Eisenbise, Maj. G. W. Gibson, Maj. George B. Mitchell, Capt. Wm. Biglow, Lieut. T. M. Hulings, Lieut. F. R. Sterret, Sergent J. S. Wearam.

Mr. Wearam was admitted to vote as proxy for Capt. Sillheimer, who was prevented from attending the Convention.

The naming of the place was next in order, and the Convention proceeded to nominate, amid much feeling and considerable excitement.

Maj. Jas. S. Brisbin nominated Huntingdon; Capt. F. M. Mickey nominated Mifflin; Lieut. Thomas Hulings nominated Lewistown.

On motion the nomination closed and the Convention proceeded to ballot. The first ballot stood as follows:

Huntingdon,	11
Lewistown,	6
Mifflin,	4

Dunlap, Brisbin, Lane, Miller, McAteer, Furst, Wilson, Bigelow, Hulings, Gibler, and M'Williams, voted for Huntingdon.

Eisenbise, Gibson, Zeigler. Mitchell, Sterret and Wearam, voted for Lewistown.

Reese, Mickey, McClelland and Souloff, voted for Mifflin.

Huntingdon having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the next place of holding the Encampment. Camp Patterson, in honor of Gen. Patterson, was chosen as the name of the Encampment.

Lieut. McWilliams moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait on Gen. Crawford and with his consent invite Gen. Wm. Kiem, to take command of Camp Patterson, in case ill health prevented Gen. Crawford from assuming the responsibilities of the Camp.

J. Wearam moved that the same committee be instructed to request Gen. Crawford to invite Gen. Patterson, of Philadelphia, and Gen. J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, as reviewing officers—unanimously agreed to.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen as the Committee.

George V. Mitchell, James Reese, F. M. Mickey.

The Chair then appointed the Committee of Invitation, which read as follows.

Huntingdon.

Geo. W. Garrettson, John S. Miller.

Centre.

A. G. Curtin, James S. Brisbin, Jacob Wolf.

Mifflin.

Wm. I. Furst, J. W. Wilson, Joseph Wearam.

Juniata.

R. P. McWilliams, F. M. Mickey, James Reese.

Clearfield.

Jas. H. Larimer, Wm. Campbell, J. Nevling.

On motion of Jos. Wearam, General F. H. Lane was made Chairman of the Committee.

On motion of James S. Brisbin, each officer present pledged himself to use his best endeavors to secure a full attendance at Camp Patterson. Captain Dunlap said Centre country was good for at least five companies.

On motion of Lieut. McWilliams, the time of holding the Encampment was next discussed and after much debate the 24th of September was agreed upon.

On motion of Jas. S. Brisbin, the proceedings were made unanimous.

An expression of opinion was had and the Convention deemed it expedient to hold Brigade Encampment next fall.

The Convention then adjourned.

F. H. LANE, *President.*

PLAYING CARDS FOR A WIFE.—A constable in Williamsport, Indiana, while paying a visit to a young lady a few miles away, proposed a game of euchre as the evening's entertainment, which was accepted by the young lady. When the cards were dealt the young lady proposed a "flyer" of fifty dollars, to which the constable demurred. The young lady protested that she would never play with a gentleman unless there was some stake up, but the gent still demurred, when, as a compromise, the lady proposed that they would play, and if she beat him he should marry her, which the gallant constable couldn't do otherwise than accept. At it they went, and the lady proved to be the winner. The constable was invited to stay all night, and in the morning they would proceed to the squire's and be made one flesh. He plead pressing business and went away. She followed him to his father's and stayed there three days without seeing the young man, when a compromise was effected by paying the disconsolate lady two hundred and fifty dollars to fill the breach.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—We learn from the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that a circumstance of a lamentable character occurred at New Cumberland, quite recently. The wife of Mr. Wm. Magonnel gave birth to a male child which was terribly doformed. The deformity consists in the right arm having an extra joint in the ulna and radical bones, midway between the elbow and the wrist joints. A thumb and small finger, in close apposition, are placed on the end of this unnatural member. But, unhappily, far more unfortunate than this, is the fact that on the left side there is no arm at all. The child is living, and bids fair to attain to maturity. The parents of the child are in limited circumstances in life.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, June 20, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

THE STOLEN JEWELRY BROUGHT TO LIGHT.—On Friday evening last, while a number of boys were bathing in the mill race, above town, one of them felt something sharp pierce his foot, and on stooping down to ascertain the cause, discovered it to be a lady's breast pin; and on searching further, found jewelry in abundance. As a natural consequence, the news soon spread, and, in a moment's time, the race was surrounded by a host of boys and girls. The boys immediately rolled up their pants and waded into the stream—all appearing to be very successful in obtaining a goodly share of the glittering gold. (?) The jewelry is evidently the same that was stolen from Mr. Colon's store, some three weeks since, and supposed to be thrown into the race by the thief or thieves, from fear of detection. Every youngtser in town is now sporting a breast full of brass jewelry.

TAKING THE CENSUS.—The gentlemen who are engaged in taking the Census are frequently subjected to vexations and detentions, on account of the ignorance or obstinancy of many persons who refuse to give their name, age, &c. We know of an instance, in this county, and not a *great* distance from here, in which an old lady refused to give the desired information. He informed her that he *must* have it; whereupon she became very angry, and threatened to put him out of the house, if he did not leave immediately. He went out, but returned again, however, and informed her that he would force the law if she did not immediately comply with his commands. At last, she gave the information—told him to go about his business, ordered him out of the house, and closed the door on his back.

HARD BUTTER WITHOUT ICE.—To have delightfully hard butter in summer, without ice, the plan recommended by that excellent and useful publication, the *Scientific American*, is a good one. Put a trivit, or any open flat thing with legs, in a saucer; put on this trivit the plate of butter, fill the saucer with water, turn a common flower-pot upside down over the butter, so that its edge shall be within the saucer and under the water. Plug the hole of the flower-pot with a cork, then drench the flower-pot with water, set in a cool place until morning, or if done at breakfast the butter will be very hard by supper time. How many of our town school girls, who have been learning philosophy, astronomy, syntax and prosody, can write an explanation of this within a month.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—A young daughter of Mr. Pope met with a serious accident on the Pa. R. R., about a mile above this place, on Saturday evening last. As the cars stopped at this place, some person thoughtlessly placed the child on the platform of the cars, thinking, perhaps, that her father, who was in the cars at the time, would take her off as he came out. But, unfortunately, however, he went out of the opposite door, and, of course, did not observe it. The cars started off, the child remaining on the platform, and when about a mile above town, fell off, fracturing her skull, and otherwise injuring herself. She was carried home insensible. The child was still living at the time we write, (Monday,) but little hope is entertained of its recovery.

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION.—According to previous announcement, the scholars of the Methodist Sunday School gave an Exhibition in the M. E. Church, on last Tuesday evening a week. The exercises consisted of speeches, dialogues, and songs, by those connected with the school, and music by the String Band.—All who embraced this favorable opportunity of listening to the scholars expressed themselves highly delighted, as indeed they could not otherwise be. The Church was literally crowded, and the seats were not sufficient to accommodate half that were in attendance.

MUSIC.—We are happy to inform the public, that Prof. H. Coyle's class of young ladies, misses and lads, will give a grand entertainment, on the 28th and 29th of the present month, at the Court House in this place. Judging from the abilities of those concerned, we have no hesitation in saying that the affair will be one well worth the patronage of all lovers of the art. The entertainment will be interspersed with music on the violin, by a class of boys, that evince a natural talent. The selection for the occasion, cannot help giving entire satisfation.

THEFT.—A young Englishman, called the "Pot Boy," and pretending to be a boxing-master and prize-fighter, entered the office of Wilson & Petrekin, during their absence, on Friday afternoon last, and took from the safe fifteen dollars, and fled. A warrant was immediately placed in the hands of the constable for his apprehension, and search instituted; but at the time we write, (Monday,) no arrest has been made, nor has he since been heard of.

TO DESTROY FLIES.—To one pint of milk add a quarter pound of raw sugar, and two ounces ground pepper; simmer them eight or ten minutes, and place it about in shallow dishes. The flies attack it greedily, and are soon suffocated. By this method, kitchens, &c., may be kept clear of flies all summer without the danger attending poison. We copy this from an anonymous source. It is easily tried; and if effective, will be valuable.

THANKS.—The M. E. Sunday School Society tender to Prof. Hugh Coyle, their heartfelt thanks for the kind and efficient service, rendered by him, in the getting up, and performance of the musical part of the S. S. Exhibition held in the M. E. Church, on the evening of the 12th inst.

The Society also extend their thanks to the "Home String Band," for their kindness in discoursing their pleasing and highly entertaining music on the same occasion.

S. L. M. CONSER, Pres't.
JOHN F. CONRAD, Sec'y.

Huntingdon, Pa., June, 1860.

MORE STRAWBERRIES.—On Saturday last, we were presented with a large dish of magnificent strawberries by Mr. T. H. Cremer, which were raised in his own garden.—They were by odds, the finest specimen of this fruit we have seen this season. The editor being absent, and not expected to return in time to help us "put away" this delicious fruit, and as we have had a good share of it, we feel it *our* duty to tender Mr. C. *our* humble thanks, which we hope he will accept.

STYE ON THE EYELID.—A correspondent sends us the following remedy, which, she says, she can vouch for: "Put a teaspoonful of black tea in a small bag; pour on it just water enough to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep it on all night, and in the morning the stye will most likely be gone; if not, a second application is certain to remove it."

FOURTH OF JULY.—An Excursion train will leave Huntingdon at 9 o'clock, A. M., for Broad Top City, arriving in time for dinner, returning same evening. The Excelsior Brass Band has been engaged for the occasion, and a pleasant time may be expected. Tickets $1.25 for round trip.

☞ "Something to be proud of—the *Argus* Cubs." So says the *Greensburg Argus*.

Something to be prouder of—the *Globe* "Cubs,"—at least the girls appear to think so, any-k-how." The editor is absent, and so we take this favorable opportunity of puffing ourselves up to thunder. Hurrah for "LIBERTY."

☞ THE LARGEST.—Esq. Snare has presented us with a strawberry raised in his garden, measuring 3¾ inches. Two or three quarts of the same size, with cream, would be easy to take.

☞ Strawberries promise to be very plenty this season, and it is thought they will be so cheap that printers and other people can buy them. This luscious fruit is selling in Baltimore for four cents a box.

☞ Sunday School and family Libraries and all other books published by the American Sunday School Union, furnished to order on application at Lewis' Book Store, where catalogues of Books can be seen.

☞ The Pennsylvania Railroad are selling tickets to the Baltimore Convention, at half the usual rate, good from June 16th to June 31st, inclusive.

☞ Somebody says: "It is better to die poor than to live upon the hard earnings of the unsuspecting." Broken banks don't believe in that kind of philosophy.

☞ The editor has been absent from his post for two weeks—he is now at Baltimore. The *Globe* is in charge of the young men of the office.

ANOTHER.—On Thursday last we received from our neighbor, Mrs. Massey, a most magnificent boquet. We don't believe it can be beat—who'll try.

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Slander about Women.

We adopt the following "hints," which we find floating around at random on the sea of newspaperdom as a genuine "home item," and we wish all our readers may suffer them to be ever present in their memories. We have probably, all of us met with instances in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female, has been circulated by malicious minds until the clouds have become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are accustomed—not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness—to speak lightly about females, we recommend this "hint" as worthy of consideration:

"Never use a lady's name at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make assertions about her that you think are untrue, allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet with men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the worst members of a community—men lost to every sense of honor—every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined, and her heart broken, by a lie manufactured by some villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and bragging report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind, and magnify as it circulates, until its enormous weight crushes the unconscious victim. Respect the name of woman; for your mother and sisters are women, and as you would have their fair names untarnished, and their fair lives unembittered by slander's bitter tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, sister or wife of some other fellow creature."

☞ To-morrow—the longest day this year.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CASSVILLE, June 11, 1860.

DEAR GLOBE.—The light of your smiling countenance greeted me for the first time, in the classic shades of Cassville, on Wednesday evening last. Oh! how my heart leaped for joy. A sweet messenger from home, as it were.

Cassville is pleasantly situated in a small, but romantic valley, near the base of two mountains. It contains four stores, two blacksmith shops, two potteries, one tavern, three churches, three or four shoemaker shops, and about fifty dwelling houses. The town presents rather an ancient appearance, and if I may be allowed to express an opinion, I think that it has come to maturity. I find the inhabitants to be kind and courteous, and spare no pains to make a stranger so-journing with them feel comfortable.

The Cassville Seminary is in a flourishing condition. Quite a number of students from abroad are in attendance. The Principal, Mr. Walsh, is a ripe scholar, a gentleman in every sense of the word, and deserves to be liberally patronized. The Assistant Principal, Mr. Hughes, is also an excellent scholar, and neither spares pains nor trouble, to teach "the young idea how to shoot." The buildings are well adapted to the purpose for which they were intended. To sum the whole up in a word, this is *the* place for those who wish to study. The scenery is wild and romantic, and rather pleasing to one who is an admirer of the works of nature. Shut out from the whole world, as it were, there is nothing to attract the eye or divert the mind, except the beauties of nature and the smiling faces of Cassville's fair daughters, who, by the way, are as robust and healthy a looking set, as I have seen for many a long day. But to an individual like your correspondent, who is proof against the winning smiles and artful manœuvres of the fair one ones, their charms are lost in the admiration of Bullion's Grammar and Quackenbos Course of Composition and Rhetoric.

I must confess I feel somewhat lost here.—The shrill scream of the locomotive is never heard. The toot-a-toot of the boat-horn and familiar words, "Lock ready," are lost in the deep silence of the forests which intervene between this place and the great line of public improvements.

Very little interest, (or apparently so,) is manifested here, in regard to politics. However, I am inclined to the opinion that Douglas is decidedly in the ascendency, from the fact, that while passing along one of the streets the other evening, I observed the following notice attached to a fence, bearing these significant words: "No North, no South, no East, no West, but Douglas, Foster, and the Union!" The idea was expressive of good taste, at least.

The weather—that inexhaustible topic—was playing all sorts of pranks last week.—It was rain, rain, rain, nearly all the time, intermingled with thunder and lightning.

The grain crops promise a plentiful yield. The wheat and rye fields present a beautiful sight. The corn and oats crops are coming on finely, and from appearances, also promise an abundant harvest. May it be realized.—More anon.

Yours fraternally,
EX-REPORTER.

P. S.—I am informed that several candidates have been here already, urging their claims to the different offices to be voted for this fall.
Ex-R.

MOORESVILLE, June 13, 1860.

MR. EDITOR:—In perusing the columns of the *Shirleysburg Herald*, of last week, I discover the production of a correspondent from Mudville, who names himself Velazquez, Jr. Now, as far as I can understand, the Mudville he has reference to, is our own beautiful little village of Mooresville. Why he called it the above name I am unable to answer; but I presume it was owing to the great quantity of mud surrounding it during the rainy season—which of course was found in abundance everywhere. During dry weather, we have streets as free from mud as any other village or town in the county. 'Tis true, South St., at the lower end of the village, remains a little disagreeable for a few days after a tremendous shower. But, taking all things into consideration, the village is well laid out, (for wet weather,) being considerably elevated. Therefore, I consider Mudville a very inappropriate name. But again he says, "It appears as if it was rotting off at both ends, and not growing much in the middle." Well now, I do not see how he can make such appear. Does Velazquez really pretend such *is* the case? If so, let him answer in his next. As far as the growing in the middle is concerned, I will coincide with him, because our village consists of two ends. The one called the upper and the other the lower end. The middle is uninhabitable. But as for the ends rotting off, I am able to say is a mistake; and would tell Velazquez, Jr., the next time he undertakes to view or inspect our village, to look a little sharper, or else put on his "specks." Further comments upon V.'s production I consider unnecessary.

Last Friday evening the Mooresville Senate met in the college building, one door south of the Institute, and set for three long successive hours. There being no regular business before the house, Stewart F. Thompson, M. D., of this place, was called upon to address the vast multitude of people. Mr. Thompson arose, amid enthusiastic cheering and tremendous stamping, and entertained the audidence satisfactorily, for about one hour. His address consisted chiefly of the government of our glorious republic. He cited back to the youthful days of Washington—when he occupied the Presidential chair, and followed up until he reached the present administration. The picture he represented was grand and picturesque.

Mr. Thompson, though young, is a gentleman of high intellectual abilities. He is a lover of freedom. He fights for truth and right, and if he is not able to accomplish his political designs with the tongue, he can do it with the pen.
More anon,
YRRAH.

POISONOUS LIQUORS.—*The following is the* result of an analysis, made by Dr. Griffith, of some liquors which were presented to him for examination:

WM. LEWIS:—I have within the last few days examined chemically a few samples of Whisky, Brandy, Gin, Ale and Lager Beer, and did not find any one pure, all containing more or less drugs of the most noxious and poisonous character. The Liquors were presented to me for inspection by an individual whose name at present I am not at liberty to give; in the name of justice let us have pure liquor when we feel like using it as a beverage or for other purposes. The *Alcohol* alone is sufficient without the admixture of some of the most deleterious drugs. Can there be nothing done to prevent this wholesale poisoning with drugs suspended in water, and palmed off on the unsuspecting, under the fascinating colors of old Bourbon, and French Brandy, of the finest brand, &c.

J. S. GRIFFITH.

THE CENSUS—*Questions to be Answered.*—In the first place it is necessary to write down the name of every person whose usual place of abode on the first day of June, 1860, was in the family.

The age of each, sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto.

Profession, occupation or trade, of each male person over fifteen years of age.

Value of real estate owned.

Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or county.

Married within the year.

Attended school within the year.

Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read or write.

Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.

Name of owner, agent, or manager of the farm.

Number of improved acres.

Number of unimproved acres.

Cash value of farm.

Value of farming implements and machinery.

Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, viz:—Number of horses, mules and asses, working oxen, milch cows and other cattle, swine and sheep.

Value of live stock.

Value of animals slaughtered during the year.

Produce during the year ending June 1st, 1860, viz:—Number of bushels of wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, beans, and peas, buckwheat, barley, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, pounds, of wool and pounds of tobacco.

Value of ore-land products in dollars.

Gallons of wine, value of produce of market garden, pounds of butter, pounds of cheese, tons of hay, bushels of clover-seed and bushels of grass-seed, pounds of hops, pounds of flax, bushels of flax-seed pounds of maple sugar, gallons of molasses pounds of honey and beeswax, value of home-made manufactures.

Name of corporation, company or individual, producing articles to the annual value of $50.

Name of business, manufacture or product.

Capital invested in real estate and personal estate in the business.

Raw materials used, including fuel, namely: quantities, kinds, values, kind of motive power, machinery structure or resource.

Average number of hands employed, namely: male, female; average monthly cost of male labor, average monthly cost of female labor.

Annual product namely: quantities, kinds, values.

Name of every person who died during the year ending June 1st, 1860, whose usual place of abode was in the family, the age sex and color, whether white, black or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State Territory or country, the month in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, disease or cause of death.

DEBATES OF LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS.—A few copies for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

DIED,

In McConnellstown, on the 13th inst., JAMES BENTON, *infant son* of John and Rachel Johnston, aged 1 year, 4 months and 10 days,

Drear and desolate is now our home, for the light of it has gone out. Only a few weeks ago, our Jimmie was with us, playful and happy—but disease with its wasting hand came, and lingered by his cradle day and night, till death robbed us of our only treasure. Yet may we, with christian faith, look upward, and behold our angel boy in heaven.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, June 20.—Flour.—There is no change to notice in the Flour market—the demand being limited both for shipment and home consumption. Sales of 200 bbls standard brands at $5 50 ℔ bbl and 1000 bbls extra family on terms not made public. The sales to the trade range from our lowest figure up to $6 for common and extra family brands, and $6 50@7 for fancy. Rye Flour is dull at $3 87½ and Corn Meal at $3 37½ ℔ bbl.

Grain.—The offerings of Wheat have fallen off and it is held with much firmness. Small sales of Southern and Pennsylvania Red at $1 35@1 44 ℔ bushel. White ranges from $1 48 to 1 50. Rye is selling in lots at 82@84 cents. Corn is less active but there is less offering and prices are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels prime Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 67@68 cents, afloat. Oats are in better demand and have advanced one cent ℔ bushel.—Sales of 3@400 bushels at 44 cents ℔ bushel for prime Pennsylvania, and 41 cents for Delaware; 1200 bushels New York sold at 43 cents. No change in Barley or Barley Malt.

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,
Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Dipitherin, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma. Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.
[June 20, 1860.-1y.]

PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
CASSVILLE SEMINARY,
SATURDAY JUNE 23, 1860.

Persons wishing to buy chairs, stools, stands, tables, bedsteads, bedding, carpet, looking glasses, dishes, stoves, books, paintings, or groceries, will do well to attend this sale.

Time will be given on all sums over five dollors. Sale will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning.
M. McN. WALSH,
Cassville, Pa.
June 20, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of Andrew G. Neff, Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Zimmerman, dec'd., amongst those entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested in said balance, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on FRIDAY, the 13th day of July next, at his office, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons having claims upon said fund are requested to present them to the auditor or be thereafter debarred from claiming any share in said balance.
JOHN REED,
June 6, 1860.-4t. Auditor.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

WALLACE & CLEMENT
Respectfully inform the public that they have opened a beautiful assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock is new and carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

THIS WAY! NEW GOODS!

LEVI WESTBROOK
Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.

Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.

ALSO,
SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.
Huntingdon, May 9, 1860.

NEW EATING HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE HOTEL.

C. SCHNEIDER
Is in his new room, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where his friends are requested to call. He will be prepared at all times to feed the hungry and quench the thirst of the thirsty.
Huntingdon, May 2, 1860.

NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store *in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s* Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, April 25, 1860.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [April 4, 1860.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.—ORDERS *received at* LEWIS' *Book and Stationery Store, for all new and old Books published in the United States. Books ordered every week.*

SAY AND SEAL,

By the author of "Wide, Wide World," and the author of "Dollars and Cents."—2 vols., 12 mo.: publishers price $2,00.

In evidence of the great popularity of this work, we need only say that 30,000 COPIES of the English edition have already been sold, and, up to the present time, we have been unable to furnish the books as rapidly as ordered.

We invite attention to the following notices:

"The authors have turned their intellectual wealth to the best purposes. Such books are better than hundreds of mere controversial sermons."—R. Shelton Mackenzie.

"'Say and Seal' is indeed a true, beautiful home book, that will be read with delight and profit by tens of thousands of our people."—Evening Bulletin.

"Decidedly the best book emanating from the authoress of 'Wide, Wide World.'"—Inquirer.

"A delightful book it is."—The Press.

"It is superior to 'Wide, Wide World.'"—North American.

THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY,

A handsome book for Biblical Students and Sunday School Teachers, and a Guide to Family Scripture Reading, beautifully illustrated.—Large 12 mo., cloth, gilt side and back. Publishers' price $1.

This book makes the Bible a pleasant as well as profound subject of study. It leaves no difficult or obscure point unexplained. It renders every passage clear. It is exactly the volume that every family, which reads at all imperatively needs to place beside the Bible, as its best companion.

THIS VOLUME ANSWERS 1,493 QUESTIONS IN A CLEAR MANNER.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE CLERGY.

"I have given some attention to the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and feel bound to say that it seems to me to contain a vast amount of information on Biblical subjects, conveyed in a clear manner, illustrated by many valuable cuts, and printed on good paper. It constitutes a valuable addition to the apparatus of the Teacher, Parent, and private Christian."
Right Rev. ALONZO POTTER, D. D., LL. D.
Bishop of Pennsylvania.

"I have examined the 'Biblical Reason Why,' and find it to be a repertory of facts on Biblical subjects, set forth in a plain and intelligible way. Indeed, I am surprised at the amount of matter that is compressed into this volume. For use in families and schools, I consider it the best book of the kind I have seen."
Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., LL. D.,
President of the Troy University, and Pastor of St. Paul's Church (Methodist Episcopal,) New York.

"The attention I have given your book satisfies me that it cannot fail to give important aid to all students of the Bible, and especially that large class who have neither time nor means to bestow on larger or more critical works. The plan of your work is excellent, and the matter well chosen. It should have a large circulation. It will certainly be of great use in the study of the Holy Scriptures."
Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD,
Pastor of the Eighth street Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at
D. P. GWIN'S.

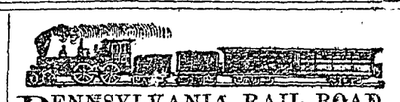
D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at
D. P. GWIN'S

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to
D. P. GWIN'S.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

WESTWARD. MAIL	WESTWARD. FAST LINE	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS	EASTWARD. FAST LINE	EASTWARD. MAIL
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Wednesday, June 20th, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 9.00 A. M. & 5.30 P. M.
" Saxton " 10.18 A. M. & 6.48 P. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.46 A. M. & 7.16 P. M.

DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 12.20 P. M. & 7.36 P. M.
" Saxton " 12.50 P. M. & 8.04 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 2.08 P. M. & 9.22 P. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN,
Leaves Saxton at 5.22 A. M.
Arrives at Huntingdon at 8.12 A. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with both trains from Huntingdon for Coalmont, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel accommodations will be found. Visitors from Huntingdon can go direct through to Broad Top City, in time for dinner, spend the day on the mountain, and after tea return to Huntingdon same evening. Excursion tickets for round trip to Coalmont, Crawford and Blair's Station, $1.25. Residents along the line of road desiring to spend the whole day in town can do so by taking the accommodation train down in the morning.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.
June 20, 1860.

1860.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

FISHER & SON are now opening the *largest and best selected Stock of Goods* ever offered in this community.

It comprises a full line of Fashionable Dress Goods, suitable for SPRING & SUMMER, such as Black and Fancy Silks, French Foulards, (Chintz Figures,) Fancy Organdies, Ducals, Challie's Lawns, English Chintz, Ginghams, Lustres, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Spring Shawls.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap.*

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge,* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.
FISHER & SON.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Barge, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices.
D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C. &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street. Don't miss the place.
Huntingdon, April 18, 1860.

1,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS
FOR SPRING & SUMMER.

BENJ. JACOBS
Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of
LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys.
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the Estate of GEORGE BLACK, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said deceased, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against his estate, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
DAVID BLACK,
R. W. BLACK,
Huntingdon, May 23, 1860. Executors.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Interesting Miscellany.

A Good Sell.

Once, two ministers of the gospel were conversing on extemporaneous preaching.

"Well," said the old divine, waxing warm, "you are ruining yourself by writing sermons and reading them off. Your congregation cannot become interested in your preaching; and if you were called upon to preach unexpectedly, unless you could get hold of an old sermon, you would be confused."

The young divine used all his eloquence, but in vain, to convince the old gentleman that the written sermon expressed his own thoughts and feelings, and, if called upon, he could preach extemporaneously.

"As we are of the same faith," said the young minister, "suppose you try me next Sunday morning. On ascending the pulpit you can hand me a text from any part of the Bible, and I will convince you that I can preach without having looked at the text before I stood up. Likewise, I must be allowed the same privilege with you, and see who can make the best of it.

The idea seemed to delight the old gentleman, and it was immediately agreed upon.

On the following Sabbath, on mounting the pulpit, his senior brother handed him a slip of paper, on which was written: "And the ass opened his mouth and spake," from which he preached a glorious sermon, chaining the attention of his delighted hearers, and charming his old friend with his eloquence.

In the afternoon, the young brother, who was sitting below the pulpit, handed his slip. After rising and opening the Bible, the old man looked sadly around—"Am I not thine ass?" Pausing a few minutes, he ran his fingers through his hair, straightened his collar, blew his nose like the last trumpet, and read aloud—"Am I not thine ass?" Another pause in which a deadly silence reigned. After reading a third time—"Am I not thine ass?" he looked over the pulpit at his friend, and in a doleful voice, said:

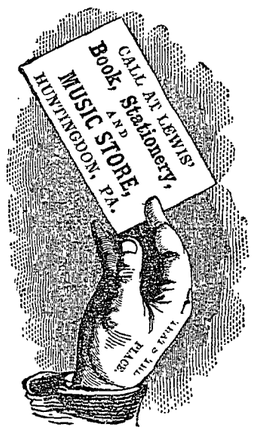
"*I think I am, brother!*"

☞ Every plain girl has one consolation: though not a pretty young lady, she will, if she lives, be a pretty old one.

☞ A pretty face and handsome dress often make a great *belle*; but an enraged bull sometimes makes a great *beller*.

☞ Wisdom is greater than water; for, while the greatest ocean is but a *sea*, the wisest man is a *seer*.

☞ A lady's home-dress ought to last a long time; she never *wears it out*.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD ARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls,
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL,

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, LONDON, OCTOBER 15, 1851.

C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 ARCH street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

April 11, 1860–3m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, April 11, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

PLATFORM SCALES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SUITABLE FOR RAILROADS, &c., for weighing hay, coal, ore and merchandise generally. Purchasers run no risk, every scale is guaranteed correct, and if, after trial, not found satisfactory, can be returned without charge.

☞ Factory at the old stand, established for more than thirty-five years.

ABBOTT & CO.,
Corner of Ninth and Melon Streets,
April 4, 1860–3m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUMP MAKING.—

The public are informed the subscriber is still in the Pump Making business at Mill Creek, and will furnish pumps, including all wood work, with good timber, at different points on the Canal and Railroad, at 45 cents per foot. When timber and boarding are found, from 25 to 33 cents per foot. If the work is not well done, no pay will be exacted.

ISAAC WOOLVERTON,
Mill Creek P. O.,
Huntingdon co.,
Penna.

Refers to—

J. Sewell Sewart, Theo. H. Cremer, William Dorris, William Dorris, Jr., Thomas Fisher, Horatio G. Fisher, John Scott, Samuel T. Brown, David Blair and Judge Taylor, Huntingdon; and to Geo. Bucher, John Porter, Charles Porter and Wm. Christy, Alexandria.

March 28, 1860–6m.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

The public generally are respectfully informed that M. GUTMAN & CO., have now upon their shelves a new and well selected stock of fashionable

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had *in the county*.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, April 4, 1860.

TIN WARE!

PRICES REDUCED.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Are invited to call and examine the largest assortment of WELL MADE TIN WARE to be found in the State, which we are prepared to sell at LOWER PRICES than inferior goods are generally sold for.

MELLOY & FORD,
Sign of the *Large Coffee Pot*,
723 Market street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 14, 1860–3m.

J. M. IRVINE, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and residence opposite Wm. Moore & Sons Store, in Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa. [March 7, 1860–3m.]

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

THOMAS MOORE

Respectfully informs builders, farmers and others, that he will have constantly on hand at his kiln at McConnellstown, fresh burnt Lime, which he will furnish in any quantity on order, cheap for cash. Lime can also be had from Thos. G. Strickler, in Huntingdon, in small quantities.

McConnellstown, March 7, 1860–3m.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

TEETH EXTRACTED without PAIN, by Dr. J. LOCKE & J. G. CAMP, DENTISTS. Office one door east of the BANK, (up stairs.) Give them a call.

Dec. 28, 1859.

STORE ROOM TO RENT AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for rent his Store Room in Market Square—it having Gas and other conveniences connected.

He offers for sale his entire Stock and Fixtures at reduced prices.

Any person desiring a good situation for business, can have an opportunity of getting one by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

T. P. LOVE.

Huntingdon, Feb. 8, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

ROBT. KING,—

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

Has just returned from the City with the most splendid assortment of

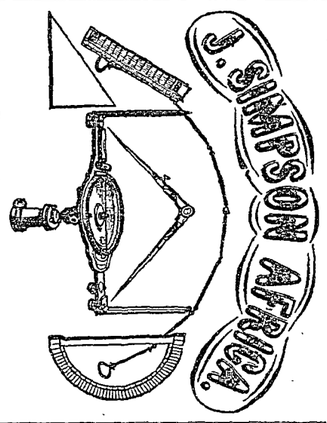
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN and FANCY VESTINGS,

ever received in Huntingdon, which he will make up to order in the best workman-like manner.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

ROBERT KING.

Huntingdon, March 28, 1860.–3m.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The LAW for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The Law for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with INTERFERENCES, ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE of FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to EVERY FARMER, EVERY MECHANIC, EVERY MAN OF BUSINESS, and EVERYBODY in EVERY STATE, on receipt of $1 00, or in law style of binding at $1 25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1859–6m.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

THE

CASSVILLE SEMINARY

AND

NORMAL SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES & GENTLEMEN

CHEAPEST SCHOOL IN THE LAND

Send for a Catalogue!!

Address, M. McN. WALSH, A. M.,

Cassville, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

1860. 1860.

SPRING STOCK NOW OPEN.—

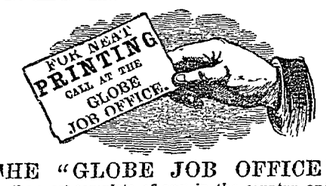
Full Stock of SILKS,
Full Stock of SHAWLS,
Full Stock of DRESS GOODS,
Full Stock of LINEN GOODS,
Full Stock of COTTON GOODS,
Full Stock of BLACK GOODS,
Full Stock of WHITE GOODS,
Full Stock of LACE GOODS,
New Materials for DUSTERS,
Novelties in FRENCH GOODS, &c. &c.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

N. B.—Storekeepers may at all times find Good Bargains, daily from New York and Philadelphia Auctions.

P. S.—BLACK SILKS, at nett prices, decidedly cheap.

Feb. 29, 1860–3m.



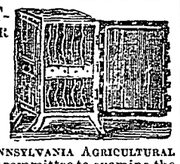
THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
304 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.



ANOTHER TRIUMPH!

Philadelphia, Sept. 29, 1859.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY:—The subscribers, your committee to examine the contents of a Salamander Safe, of Evans & Watson, after being exposed to a strong fire on the Fair Grounds for eight hours, respectfully represent—

That after seven cords of oak wood and three of pine had been consumed around the Safe, it was opened in the presence of the committee, and the contents taken out, a little warmed, but not even scorched.

Several Silver Medals heretofore received by the manufacturers, and a large quantity of documents were in the Safe, and came out entirely uninjured.

The experiment satisfied us of the capacity of Safes of this kind to protect contents from any fire to which they may be exposed.

The Committee awarded a Diploma and Silver Medal.

GEO. W. WOODWARD,
JOHN W. GEARY,
J. P. RUTHERFORD,
ALFRED S. GILLETT.

STILL ANOTHER.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 17, 1859.—Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—The Salamander Fire-Proof Safe of your manufacture, purchased by us from your Agent, Ferris & Garrett, of our city, some nine months ago, was severely tried by burglars last Saturday night, and although they had a sledge hammer, cold chisels, drill and gunpowder, they did not succeed in opening the Safe. The lock being one of "Hall's Patent Powder-proof," they could not get the powder into it, but drilled a hole in the lower panel and forced in a large charge, which was ignited, and although the door, inside and out, showed the explosion not to have been a small one, it was not forced open. We suppose they were the greater part of the night at work on it. We are much gratified at the result of the attempt to enter it, and if the above facts are of any service, you are at liberty to use them. Yours, truly,

BAYNARD & JONES.

GREAT FIRE!—ANOTHER TRIUMPH!!

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 13th, 1859.

Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia:

Gentlemen—It affords me great pleasure to say to you that the Salamander Safe which I purchased of you in February, 1858, proved to be what you recommended it—a sure protection from fire. My storehouse, together with several others, was burned to the ground in March last.—The Safe fell through into the cellar, and was exposed to intense heat for six or eight hours, and when it was taken from the ruins and opened, all its contents where found to be in a perfect state, the books and the papers not being injured any whatever. I can cheerfully recommend your Safes to the community, believing, as I do, that they are as near fire-proof as it is possible for any Safe to be made.

THOMAS J. POWELL.

☞ A large assortment of the above SAFES always on hand, at 304 Chestnut street, (late 24 South Fourth street,) Philadelphia. [Nov. 16, 1859.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller. 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' *First Lessons in Composition.*
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's *First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.*
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's *Mental Philosophy.*
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

L. EVANS & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Office, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 23, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon. Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, *Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.*

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

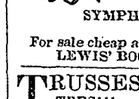
April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.



VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

TRUSSES! BRACES!! SUPPORTERS!!! C. H. NEEDLES,

S. W. Corner Twelfth and Race streets, PHILADELPHIA.

Practical Adjuster of Rupture Trusses and Mechanical Remedies. Has constantly on hand a large stock of Genuine French Trusses; also, a complete assortment of the best American, including the celebrated Whites Patent Lever Truss, believed by the best authorities to be superior to any yet invented. English and American Supporters and Belts, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Self-Injecting Syringes, adapted to both sexes, in neat portable cases, French Pessaries, Urinal Bags, &c.

Orders and letters of enquiry, will meet prompt attention.

October 19, 1859–1y.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket *Ready* Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from *one dollar* to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

ENVELOPES—

By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. F. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS, *WATCHES* and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS.
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties